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# BRITAIN IS BEATING BACK POVERTY

## Striking Production Figures RECOVERY CORNER TURNED SAYS MORRISON

London, Dec. 15.—Increasing evidence that Britain is beating back poverty has brought a new surge of optimism to these islands. Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison broadcast on Saturday night that Britain has rounded the "recovery corner."

"Let's look at the facts and figures and be proud of ourselves as a people," he said. "I am a last to start cheering before the game is won," but "it's not going too badly."

## Hand-To-Hand Fighting In Kashmir

New Delhi, Dec. 14.—Hand-to-hand fighting and night attacks on hilltop positions, reminiscent of the past Indian troops played in the mountain warfare in Italy, have marked a weekend of fighting in Kashmir.

Over 320 raiders were killed by Indian army troops in the Uri area of Northwest Kashmir alone in the last three days.

Tonight's Indian Defence Ministry communiqué, which gave these figures, added that Indian forces also suffered casualties.

Indian troops cleared a hill position of raiders south of Poonch, in Southwestern Kashmir, and two parties of raiders were shelled in Jhangar-Kauchera area.

Indian army and Kashmir State force patrols killed 12 raiders in two encounters in Jammu Province.

### RAIDER'S LOSSES

Royal Indian Air Force planes carried out reconnaissance flights over the Chakothi-Domel Road (in the Northwest) and the Akhaur-Bimbar-Poonch area (in the Southwest), the communiqué added.

A band of raiders, 1,000 strong, in a two-wave attack four miles south of Uri, on the main West Road from Srinagar, the Kashmir capital, to the Pakistan frontier, lost 200 killed and 100 wounded, a Reuters despatch from Jammu reported today.

There was hand-to-hand fighting between the tribesmen and driven back.—Reuters.

### EDITORIAL

## Accommodation Problem

"KEY Money" for vacant living quarters has been declared illegal under the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, but the racket continues. Its variants are being somewhat more subtle and surreptitious. One result is that a considerable amount of habitable property on both sides of the harbour remains empty—or apparently so. Here again the frustrated searcher for accommodation is thwarted. Any accusation that a landlord is keeping his premises vacant until "key money" is received can, and is, easily countered by the owner, putting in a couple of "sloccers" to represent tenants, and the property is to all intents and purposes no longer empty. There should be some method of officially putting a stop to these tactics. The demand for accommodation is as great today as it was a year ago, and there is no excuse for property being unoccupied. One suggestion has been advanced before, and it is repeated: Government should compile a register of all property owners and satisfy itself that all houses and flats in a habitable condition are fully occupied. Simultaneously Government should compile a register of residents seeking accommodation, and where it is discovered that a landlord has failed fully to let his property, or wholly occupy it for himself, the Authorities should have the power to put in tenants drawn from its register. It is not denied that such a pro-

cedure would involve a considerable amount of patient work. But if it succeeds in helping to stop the "key money" racket, and at the same time puts needy tenants into possession of accommodation, it will be well worth attempting. There is another problem connected with accommodation—the high hotel and boarding houses charges. They are much too severe for the average European and middle-class Chinese. A man with his wife and child has to pay up to \$700 a month for the use of one room—probably equal to 65 percent of the family income—and then he faces other greatly increased living costs which absorb every cent he earns. The experts have computed that if a man has to pay more than 33 percent out of his wages for rent and taxes, he is forced to live on an economic level. When, therefore, a family man in Hongkong has to surrender anything up to 70 percent of his income on food and lodgings his economic plight is obvious. It is not suggested that hotels and boarding houses should become charitable institutions, but where they are accommodating families whose incomes are in the middle level class, and who can find no alternative place of abode, they could, perhaps, offer somewhat more reasonable terms. We suggest that Government re-approaches the proprietors to discuss a revised Gentlemen's Agreement for accommodation charges.

## The Late Earl Baldwin



## Lord Baldwin Dies In His Sleep

Stourport, Worcestershire, Dec. 14.—Lord Baldwin died in his sleep last night at his home here. He was 88 years old.

Better known to the public as plain Mr. Stanley Baldwin, he was created Earl Baldwin of Bewdley in 1937 when he severed most of his links with public life.

He was a leading figure on the abdication crisis of 1936 when the newly crowned King Edward the Eighth left the British Throne to his brother, the present King. The Prime Minister held urgent consultations with the heads of the Dominion Governments, had audiences with the King himself and finally went to the House of Commons with King Edward's message of abdication.

Another event in his long and distinguished career as a public servant, was his leadership of his Government through the dark days of the 1938 general strike.

In his youth, Lord Baldwin was associated with his family's iron foundry. He was 41 before he entered political life as the Conservative Member for the Bewdley division which he represented in Parliament for 29 years, during 12 of which he was Prime Minister.

Lord Baldwin had been suffering from a slight cold for a few days and was found dead by a servant who went to call him early this morning. It was learned later today.

A family meeting was held tonight at Lord Baldwin's home at Ashley Hall and it was understood that cremation would take place in Birmingham. The actual day and time will be decided by the new Earl.—Reuters.

### Piracy Report

Reports were current in Hongkong this morning that the JCPL ship, Van Heutz, which left the harbour yesterday for Swatow and Amoy, had been directed.

The Telegraph was informed this morning, both by the Manager of JCPL and the Water Police that no such report had been received by them.

Subsequent information is that the ship is returning to port this afternoon. A message is reported to have been received from the master of the vessel stating that the piracy attempt was unsuccessful.

### South China No Longer Restless

Shanghai, Dec. 15.—South China ports have lost that restless feeling witnessed during the war. Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Commander of the US Western Pacific Fleet, said in Peking yesterday, according to Chinese reports.

Admiral Cooke has just returned to his base in Tsingtao following a prolonged tour of Southern Asia, during which he called at Hongkong, Singapore, Manila and Formosa.—Reuters.

## Soviet Currency Reform

### SURRENDER OF ROUBLES FOR CERTAIN DEPOSITS

### Fixed Retail Prices For Commodities

London, Dec. 14.—Soviet currency is to be reformed on Tuesday, December 16, under a decree broadcast by the Moscow Radio today, which said bank deposits of "overwhelming majority of the depositors" would retain their previous value.

The decree was issued in the name of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, which declared that the reform necessitated by wartime developments would leave unchanged the Soviet obligations under agreements with other countries.

"The Soviet State faces the task of strengthening the exchange rate of the rouble as well as the abolition of the rationing system for supplies and of proceeding to expand trade at unified State prices," the decree stated.

It recorded that during the war the circulation of money increased while the production of consumption goods fell, adding that the monetary circulation had been swelled by "false money" issued by the invaders during World War II.

The State prices for rationed goods had been maintained constant, but free market prices had at times risen to ten to 15 times the prewar level—situation "exploited by speculative elements" to accumulate great quantities.

### EXCHANGE RATES

Details of the proposed exchange rates for the new money were given as follows: Bank deposits up to 3,000 roubles at par value. Bank deposits between 3,000 and 10,000 roubles; 3,000 roubles at par, the remainder at three old roubles to two new roubles.

Deposits over 10,000 roubles; 3,000 roubles at par, 7,000 roubles at the rate of three old roubles for two new roubles and the remainder at two old roubles to one new rouble.

Money in co-operative undertakings and organisations and collective farms: Five old roubles to four new roubles.

State loans issued before 1947: To be consolidated into a "unified loan" on the basis of three old roubles in previous loans for one new rouble in the unified loan. The decree pointed out that this was a most advantageous rate than was laid down for the conversions of cash.

"While the currency reform is being effected the wages of workers and employees as well as the income of peasants from State deliveries and other labour incomes of all sections of the population, will not be affected by the reform but will be paid in the new money at the previous rates," the statement declared.

Bank deposit transactions would be suspended on December 15, 16 and 17.

### STATE RETAIL PRICE

The decree announced that in future the difference between the "commercial" (free-market) price and the "rationed" price would be abolished, making way for a single State retail price. It instructed the Ministry of Commerce to fix in accordance with the reform, new prices for food products and industrial products. The new schedule, however, would not apply to collective farm markets.

The new uniform prices for industrial goods would be on an average less than one-third of the present commercial prices.

The decree promised that the losses incurred by the overwhelming majority of working people through the conversion would be "short-term and insignificant," while it would hit, first of all, "the privileged elements."

The working population's losses would be fully compensated by the abolition of high commercial prices and the reduction of existing rationed prices on bread and cereals. However, the population must bear some of the "great sacrifices" required, "especially as this will be the last sacrifice."

The rationed prices for bread would be reduced by the average of 12 percent and for cereals by ten percent. Beer would be about ten percent cheaper.

Unified prices of other foodstuffs would be maintained in general at existing levels. Wine and vodka would remain unchanged in price. Unified prices for industrial goods would be at a rather higher level as compared with low ration prices although reduced by an average of one-third as compared with commercial prices.

### UNCHANGED PRICES

Prices of meat, fish, fats, sugar, tobacco, confectionery, potatoes and other vegetables, would be the same as previous ration prices. New prices would be fixed for milk and eggs.

The decree was signed by Marshal Stalin and M. Andrei Zhdanov, the secretary of the Communist Party central committee.

The exchange of the money would be effected generally in the week beginning December 16, but in remote districts a fortnight would be allowed.

During the exchange period, old money would be accepted for all payments at the rate of one-tenth of its face value.

Old money not changed would be cancelled on a fixed date.—Reuters.

## Canada's Cost Of Living Soars

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—A steady upward march in Canada's cost of living brought increased pressure today from consumer groups for Parliamentary intervention. However, the government held to its chosen course of avoiding any general imposition of price controls. A delegation of more than 75 housewives from eastern Canadian cities called on Finance Minister Douglas Abbott on Saturday. They told him they were paid prices rolled back to the pre-1945 level, general restoration of price controls, and reinstatement of subsidies on flour, milk and fuel. They asked reimbursement of the excess profits tax and establishment of a price control board.—Associated Press.

## British Sub's Remarkable Submerging Achievement

London, Dec. 14.—A British submarine remained submerged for several weeks then surfaced under her own power with her full crew of seven officers and 60 men in good health, the Admiralty said today.

Two to three days was the previous limit of submergence. A succinct British Admiralty announcement reported that HM Submarine Alliance, of 1,250 tons had returned to its base at Portsmouth after a cruise in the tropical waters of Sierra Leone Africa.

The only anxious time came when one sailor complained of pain. Appendicitis was suspected and it was feared the test would have to be suspended. But the man's condition improved and two days later he was fit again.

Towards the end of the longest underwater cruise on record excitement mounted among the crew. As the submarine broke surface off Freetown, officers and men scrambled to the conning tower to greet the sun.

## Romance Of A King

Lausanne, Dec. 14.—The Rumanian Government's view on the possibility of a marriage between 20-year-old King Michael of Rumania and Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma, were brought to Switzerland today by Count Dmitri Negel, Marshal of the Rumanian Court.

Count Negel, who will convey these views to King Michael, travelled by train from Bucharest.

He was expected to arrive tomorrow morning in Lausanne, where King Michael is staying with his mother, Queen Helen, and Princess Anne.

King Michael will spend tomorrow in conference with Count Negel and an announcement may be made afterwards.—Reuters.

## World Rice Harvest Prospects

Washington, Dec. 14.—The world's rice crop for the harvest year of 1947-1948 is expected to be 100,000,000 bushels greater than last year's, but will still be 350,000,000 bushels below the prewar average, the United States Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said today.

The 1947-1948 crop, it was estimated, will be 7,050,000,000 bushels compared with 6,000,000,000 bushels for the previous year, with most of the production increase coming from Asiatic areas affected by the war.

A record acreage has been planted in Europe, where production will slightly exceed prewar. North American and African crops are above the high level of the previous year, but a production decline is possible in South America.

Asia's production was estimated at 6,580,000,000 bushels in 1946-1947, and 7,100,000,000 bushels prewar.

Excluding India, the acreage of the Asiatic countries has increased by two million to three million bushels.

### BURMA'S PROGRESS

Primarily because of some reduction in India's acreage and production, Asia's total harvest shows a relatively small rise. In the prewar surplus areas of Burma, Siam and French Indo-China, the total production might be 60,000,000 or 100,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

The greatest progress in increasing acreage was in Burma, where nearly 800,000 more acres were planted. Siam's production is about 25 percent greater, but there is some decrease in French Indo-China's production.

China's production is only slightly higher with an acreage still 1,400,000 acres less than the prewar average.

The South Korean crop is 15 percent higher. Japan's acreage is higher, but unfavourable weather has reduced the production below last year's. The Philippines' production exceeds the prewar average and 80,000 more acres have been planted in Malaya.—Reuters.

### SENT BACK HOME

London, Dec. 14.—Clement Michailian, 20-year-old Frenchman, described as the owner of a Swiss hotel, was sent back to Switzerland today soon after he arrived at a London airport from Zurich.

Emigration officers questioned him and found his papers were not in order.—Reuters.



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Humphrey BOGART  
Lauren BACALL in



"Calling car 38, calling car 38—someone's stolen car 37—that is all!"

**The rag-and-bone  
man saves us  
millions a year**by **BERNARD HARRIS**

THE other day I was talking to my local rag-and-bone man about 95-year-old George Plowman, who has died leaving £14,000 and some valuable freehold property—the fruits of pushing a rag-and-bone barrow round Windsor for 75 years.

"None of us will do as well as him," he said. "We're too much controlled by the Government."

"I get only about £1 a hundred-weight for mixed rags, which isn't much more than I got before the war. 'Collecting a hundredweight of rags takes a bit of doing these days when people hang on to things so long. 'Make do and mend' doesn't do us any good."

**Valuable job**

But though Britain's thousands of rag-and-bone men may not be making a fortune for themselves, they are doing a specially valuable job for the country just now. They are playing a part in checking the downward drift in our standard of living.

Precise figures are lacking, but it is estimated that they are saving us £5,000,000 a year in imported raw materials. They are also making a not-to-be-despised contribution to our exports.

To find out just how important their trade is, I have been having a look round one of the London factories of a company who have been in the wholesale rag and textile waste business for more than a century.

Their chairman, Mr Jack Myers, a great-grandson of the founder of the business, tells me that about half their raw material starts on its journey to them by way of the rag-and-bone man's barrow.

**Blitz hoses**

The rest is made up of new rags, such as cuttings from the textile factories, and surplus Government stores.

Filled high in a corner of the factory were old canvas fire hoses, some of which had done service in the London blitz.

There were vast piles of haversacks and webbing equipment, glider tow ropes, canvas fire hoses, and worn-out Post-Office mail bags.

Later on some of the old fire hoses may be going up in smoke in your home. For their fate is to be broken down into the type of fibre which alone can make satisfactory paper for cigarettes.

Of the old linen and cotton rags which were being sorted by women on upper floors, the best white sorts were being set aside for consignment to a paper mill in Hampshire. They will end up in your pocket book as Bank of England notes.

Other grades of rag go into the manufacture of blotting paper, blood filters, ledger papers, and legal documents which must have the quality of permanence.

The ash-tray on which you stub out your cigarettes may also contain some of these old rags. For the inclusion of prepared textile wastes is essential to give strength to many types of plastic moulded articles.

But the rags do not necessarily re-appear in a different product. Many of them become cloth again.

Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, is the great centre for the manufacture of cloth from regenerated wool, recovered from rags and tailor's clippings, and mixed with virgin wool.

**Runs in families**

It is in that district that the art of rag-sorting and grading finds its highest expression, for leading firms list many hundred grades. Rag-sorting is a specialised business, which for the most part runs in families, with mothers passing on their skill to their daughters.

But, in London, the young girls are now showing a preference for radio factories and other more colourful occupations.

Apart from fineness and coarseness, one of the most important points in rag-grading is to sort out the innumerable grades of colour.

By grading the rags into colours before breaking them down into fibre, the costly process of dyeing the finished cloth is avoided.

Thus, German field-grey uniforms are being reduced to fibre and subsequently transformed into the cheaper types of flannel trousers with a minimum of processing.

**Earning dollars**

In the 18 months to June last the firm I visited alone earned us more than a million dollars (£250,000) by selling rags and waste materials to America. They are making substantial exports to other hard currency countries.

One of their exports which I saw being prepared for shipment in big bags, was a mass of black-out curtains, which once obscured the lights of Government offices in Whitehall.

Now the curtains are to have a new lease of life—as clothing for peasants in the Far East.

**BY THE WAY  
by Beachcomber**

I READ that the Ontario Federation of Women Teachers' Association, of which I was Chairman from 1934-1937, "has submitted to the Department of Education," of which I was Treasurer from 1931-1933, "a plan for a compulsory course in glamour for teacher candidates."

Before being accepted as a qualified teacher, a woman will have to satisfy a panel of film actresses that she can break off a lesson at a given moment to sing in a low, hoarse voice a song about the misery of love; slink and sway about the schoolroom in a bathing slip; dance or a concrete pianoforte played by four Cubans during the history lesson.

**Epitaph**  
Here lies the old club bore.  
Whose talk was always irrelevant.  
One day he fractured his fore  
While trying to bite an elephant.

**In passing**  
TWO women stood talking, close to me. A very small boy, aged about three, passed by, wearing nothing, but an exquisite bathing dress. The first woman said: "Look at that, now. You'd think he was

A newspaperman sets out  
to sample—the politics in  
Oxford and Cambridge

FIRMLY refusing a second sherry, the young man with the cavalry moustache picked up his typewriter and announced that he had work to do. It was the same typewriter on which, not long ago, he had banged out 30-page Intelligence reports.

He is typical of the new generation of undergraduates who pace the cloisters of Oxford, who eye down Cambridge's Petty Cury.

He is an ex-Commando and, if he has not already written a book about his experiences with the Chetniks in Yugoslavia, or his escape from the Japs in Burma, it is because he is too busy learning Anglo-Saxon and helping his wife to bath the children at night. For the ex-Service undergraduate is getting on for 30, married, a parent, and his problems are the problems of maturity.

A schoolboy when the Union was refusing to fight for King and country and welcoming the Red Flag, he came up to the university in 1939, or 1940 to spend a term of talk before joining the Army. You would have found all the fashionable Left authors on his bookshelves; you would have met him at the Socialist Club.

In 1945 he voted Socialist. And in 1946, back at the university, he was opposing Tory motions in the Union debates.

Early this year he began to change his mind. And the Tories, at both universities, began to gather strength. Today they are in the majority. At Oxford the undergraduates' Conservative Association claims more than 1,500 members—an all-time record. At Cambridge the Tories recently polled 60 percent when the student newspaper, Varsity, asked: "If there was a General Election next week, which party would you vote for?"

**Better type**

WHY this reversal of opinion at the universities? I have just spent a week in Oxford and Cambridge trying to find out. First I asked—the dons. This is what historian A. L. ROWSE, of All Souls, Oxford, thinks about it:—

**The  
Universities****swing  
Right**by  
**GORDON SEWELL**

"I am beside myself with admiration for this generation. As a result of their experience of life, the men back from the war have acquired a much more responsible outlook. That naturally means they do not have the doctrinaire Leftist attitude which was so characteristic of the 'thirties."

Once a Leftist himself ("I remain a member of the Labour Party out of sheer conservatism"), Mr Rowse believes that "the well-known names of Bloomsbury," who dominated undergraduate thought before the war, have lost their intellectual monopoly. "And about time, too."

"There is nothing more sickening than the attitude of these writers," declared Mr Rowse with indignation. "They have nothing positive to offer, and after all this country has been through, after all it has done for the world, they still cannot find it in their hearts to say a good word for Britain or British Empire. They have constantly denigrated the nation and its institutions, and now they are outdated, outmoded."

**Revival—2**

END of the Fabian epoch, in fact? No easy question for DEAN COLLINS, of Oriel, to answer. You see, Mr Collins is an enthusiastic Socialist. And a fervent Christian. "It is true," he admitted, "the Conservatives are winning at Oxford."

But Mr Collins is not worried, for he sees Christian inspiration in the politics of the Left and the Right. And in Christian Action he has welded together members of all parties (except the tiny Communist minority) and all Churches, including the Roman Catholics.

Christian Action stands for Christianity in public affairs, and last time it held a rally 3,000 people turned up. This looks like being the new Oxford Movement. (The first one, John Henry Newman's, also started at Oriel.)

Here is Mr Collins's opinion of the young Oxford Tory: "Not unconcerned about social justice. But for him the most important value is freedom—and that's a Christian value, too. He considers the undergraduate to be the ordinary human person, of whatever class, if oppressed by the State."

**Church lead**

THE Master of Campion Hall (FATHER T. COBBISLEY, S.J.) shares Dean Collins's optimism about the prospects of religion in the university, and points out that earnest members of the Church of England are leading the Tory revival. "Oxford is more Christian than at any time during the past 100 years," is his considered opinion.

The political talent spotters are watching the Universities there they hope to find bright young men of conviction to fight the coming elections. What are these potential M.P.s talking about . . . how far have they travelled since the Oxford Union's notorious 1933 resolution—"We will not fight" . . . ?

**The war...**

NOW over to Cambridge. NBERTRAND RUSSELL, walking slowly, very slowly, across the quadrangle at Trinity, seemed embarrassed by my question: "Why has young Cambridge gone Tory?" He is president of the University Labour Club.

He did not know the answer, but maybe the war had something to do with it. "You see, the men are so much older," he said wistfully. "It is impossible to make comparisons with the pre-war students."

"My guess is—" began PROFESSOR D. W. BROGAN in his room at Peterhouse. But a Professor of Political Science should not involve himself. Still, if you are interested, there is an article in the current Cambridge Journal from Dr Brogan's pen wondering whether the French Revolution was a Good Thing, after all.

**No rowdyism**

DR. LEAVIS, the university's leading literary critic—with a queue of students, essay in hand, waiting outside his room at Downing—took five minutes off to discuss politics with me.

"Yes the Union debates have shown a swing to the Right. But I am very critical of debates. They ruin discussion. And I am trying to substitute discussion for lectures—which are absurd."

"There is no Socialist salvationism now. But no Tory reaction either. Tradition! Everything depends on tradition—but remember, tradition is a living thing."

"A swing to the Right?" A Marxist economist echoed my query. "Nonsense. The university always was reactionary. But I must say it is a pleasant change to teach older men who seem grateful for being taught."

And the undergraduates? Certainly they are a brilliant lot, these ex-Service scholars; no less brilliant than the faded bright young people of the last postwar period. But very different. No rowdy rags, no heavy drinking, no fooling around with sex. Instead, a search for stability, a re-discovery of the English tradition, a growing sympathy for religious values.

I talked to them in their clubs, in the Union, in their rooms, in Clive Restaurants. They are, for the most part, men determined to get a good degree and make a career. (Business or industry in preference to the Civil Service. And there is a lot of talk about emigrating to the Empire.)

Perhaps they are over-serious. But time is too short for frivolity.

**Hard road**

SOCIALLY, the Tories do not differ from the Socialists. Many have trodden the same hard road, from secondary or grammar school. These outnumber the "harmful, slothful" people by ten to one in the earnest study groups which the Conservative Associations at both universities have started recently, imitating Leftwing technique.

"We're Tories—critical Tories," an ex-major told me in Oxford's Carlton Club, "because we no longer believe there are any ready-made solutions, because we realise that there is no alternative to individual effort and the empirical approach." And that goes for the Cambridge Tories, too.

NANCY Unwitting Samaritan



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**AFTER SHAVE LOTION**

makes your face  
**SMILE HAPPY**

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SOLE AGENTS **NAN KANG CO.** UNION BLOCK



## Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Claire Trevor for Lois Leeds.

How many right answers can you give?

### BEAUTY QUIZ

- Do you leave a little soap on your skin after washing or do you rinse thoroughly with clean, cold water?
- Do you use a cream foundation on an oily skin and then complain because your powder "cakes"?
- Do you know that a liquid powder in a shade to match your skin tone is the foundation for oily skins?
- Do you use a very light shade of powder on a Round Face? Don't do it. It makes your face look larger. Match it to your skin tone or use one shade darker.
- Do you go out without a hat and then complain about having rough, dry hair?
- Do you use a White pomade under your lipstick? Do you know that if you do you will have soft, luscious-looking lips?
- Do you spray your hair with perfume just for the Glamorous feeling that it gives you?
- Do you massage the backs of your heels with cream? Do you know that if you do you will prolong the life of your hosiery?
- Do you walk with your head UP, taking deep breaths? Do you know that if you do your posture will improve and you will feel less tired?
- Do you ever try out new and different ways of wearing your hair?
- Do you always buy face powder in just the same shade that you have always bought?
- Do you know that your skin tone changes with the seasons and needs a change of shade in powder?
- Do you know just what type you are and how to use makeup to dramatize your type?
- Do you want to be your best looking self? Do you know that you can by heeding the Beauty Quiz?

### Duster Coat



America in winter turns to the top-coat in duster coats. Here are two versions of the duster coat, with an American version of the silk square, tied neatly under the coat collar to which it is pinned.

### Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Summer glamour aids would not be complete without a lighter version of perfume which assures your looking "letting cool" and well groomed on the hottest day. Choose your Summer bouquet wardrobe with the same care that you do your clothes. A dainty scent like spley carnation is delightful with casual cottons. For sportswear, add a dashing tweedy scent—for evening, a gala fragrance.

## Editors List Year's Most Important News

New York, Dec. 13.—The high cost of living was the biggest news story of 1947 in the United States, in the opinion of United Press editors, who announced today their annual list of the 10 outstanding news events of the year.

The United Press pointed out that 1947 was a year marked by continuing news stories as contrasted with other years when big, unexpected breaks dominated the country's front pages. Under the high cost of living, for instance, would be included inflation, removal of many wartime price controls, efforts of Republicans in Congress to reduce taxes, the housing shortage and attempts of manufacturers to meet heavy demands for consumer goods.

The story second in importance on the United Press list also was a continuing one—the United States versus Russia inside and outside the United Nations. It was listed as the "cold war."

The United Press lists from the viewpoint of American newspaper display: 1. High cost of living; 2. The cold war; 3. Passage of the Taft-Hartley Law and subsequent litigation; 4. The Hughes-Meyers investigation; 5. The Texas City disaster; 6. Princess Elizabeth's romance; 7. Partition of India; 8. The series of airplane disasters; 9. The Arab-Jewish controversy over Palestine; 10. Baseball's World Series.

The United Press also polled newspaper editors in other parts of the world for their opinion on the biggest story of the year.

### Japanese Choice

The 10 biggest stories in the opinion of Japanese editors were: 1. The Truman Doctrine; 2. The Marshall Plan; 3. Andrei Vishinski.

## Licences For Shepherds In Holy Land

An ordinance of the Palestine Government has made shepherding a licensed occupation.

It is decreed that "shepherd's licences" are to be granted only to "fit and proper persons" of a minimum age of 10 years.

The Palestinian shepherd is associated with the world over with Biblical reminiscences. He may have lost something of his importance in this age, which encourages on free pastures. Nevertheless, there are enough shepherds in Palestine to re-assert a vital feature of the old Biblical landscape.

Every Arab village has its flocks of sheep and goats, which roam the hillsides, bearing the distinguishing marks of the owners. Native town dwellers also keep small livestock. Their pastures are seen frequently even on the asphalted roads of the cities.

### Scorched Earth

Sheep and goats predominate because the lack of grass confines the bigger cattle to their stables after the sun of the summer has scorched the pastures. Jewish villagers of the hill settlements keep big herds, which after grazing they send down to graze over the harvested fields of the wheat-growing colonies.

The most picturesque of all are the nomad shepherds, tending poor flocks of sheep and goats in the Jordan valley. The war brought to Palestine the spectacle of Biblical herds, when tens of thousands of sheep, bought in Iraq, passed through the country on the last stage of their migration to the government's livestock depots.

They are gone now, but there are still enough sheep and shepherds in Palestine to make a "shepherd's ordinance" the theme of topical discussion.

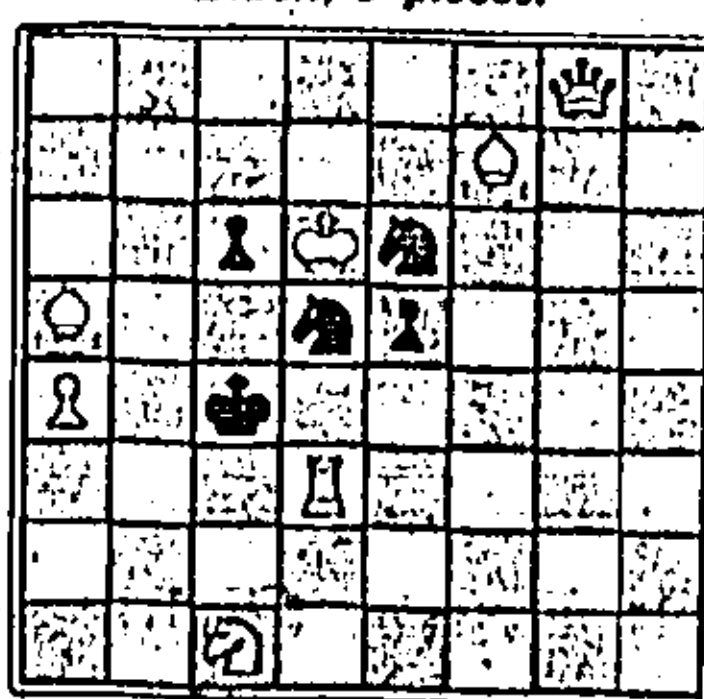
### Free Pastures

The free pastures of Palestine are, according to the definition of the law, "land upon which to feed untethered animals, bearing grass or other vegetation or any other organic matter."

But not all of it. Only on lands which the High Commissioner may declare a "grazing controlled area," do shepherds have to "license" their proper, primary school graduates. There is still the free and endless desert, where anybody may tend the flocks anybody else wants to submit to his care.

## CHESS PROBLEM

By J. BUCHWALD  
Black, 5 pieces.



White to play and mate in two.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. R-K4, 2. R-K4, 3. R-K4, 4. R-K4, 5. R-K4, 6. R-K4, 7. R-K4, 8. R-K4, 9. R-K4, 10. R-K4, 11. R-K4, 12. R-K4, 13. R-K4, 14. R-K4, 15. R-K4, 16. R-K4, 17. R-K4, 18. R-K4, 19. R-K4, 20. R-K4, 21. R-K4, 22. R-K4, 23. R-K4, 24. R-K4, 25. R-K4, 26. R-K4, 27. R-K4, 28. R-K4, 29. R-K4, 30. R-K4, 31. R-K4, 32. R-K4, 33. R-K4, 34. R-K4, 35. R-K4, 36. R-K4, 37. R-K4, 38. R-K4, 39. R-K4, 40. R-K4, 41. R-K4, 42. R-K4, 43. R-K4, 44. R-K4, 45. R-K4, 46. R-K4, 47. R-K4, 48. R-K4, 49. R-K4, 50. R-K4, 51. R-K4, 52. R-K4, 53. R-K4, 54. R-K4, 55. R-K4, 56. R-K4, 57. R-K4, 58. R-K4, 59. R-K4, 60. R-K4, 61. R-K4, 62. R-K4, 63. R-K4, 64. R-K4, 65. R-K4, 66. R-K4, 67. R-K4, 68. R-K4, 69. R-K4, 70. R-K4, 71. R-K4, 72. R-K4, 73. R-K4, 74. R-K4, 75. R-K4, 76. R-K4, 77. R-K4, 78. R-K4, 79. R-K4, 80. R-K4, 81. R-K4, 82. R-K4, 83. R-K4, 84. R-K4, 85. R-K4, 86. R-K4, 87. R-K4, 88. R-K4, 89. R-K4, 90. R-K4, 91. R-K4, 92. R-K4, 93. R-K4, 94. R-K4, 95. R-K4, 96. R-K4, 97. R-K4, 98. R-K4, 99. R-K4, 100. R-K4, 101. 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R-K4, 1002. R-K4, 1003. R-K4, 1004. R-K4, 1005. R-K4, 1006. R-K4, 1007. R-K4, 1008. R-K4, 1009. R-K4, 1010. R-K4, 1011. R-K4, 1012. R-K4, 1013. R-K4, 1014. R-K4, 1015. R-K4, 1016. R-K4, 1017. R-K4, 1018. R-K4, 1019. R-K4, 1020. R-K4, 1021. R-K4, 1022. R-K4, 1023. R-K4, 1024. R-K4, 1025. R-K4, 1026. R-K4, 1027. R-K4, 1028. R-K4, 1029. R-K4, 1030. R-K4, 1031. R-K4, 1032. R-K4, 1033. R-K4, 1034. R-K4, 1035. R-K4, 1036. R-K4, 1037. R-K4, 1038. R-K4, 1039. R-K4, 1040. R-K4, 1041. R-K4, 1042. R-K4, 1043. R-K4, 1044. R-K4, 1045. R-K4, 1046. R-K4, 1047. R-K4, 1048. R-K4, 1049. R-K4,



# Death Roll Mounts In New Palestine Clashes

Jerusalem, Dec. 14.—Ten Arabs and 12 Jews were reported killed and 10 Jews were wounded in new Palestine clashes today, soon after the Palestine police had announced an official death roll of 190 in Arab-Jewish fighting since the beginning of December.

## GOLDSMITHS MAY RESUME FREE TRADING

Shanghai, Dec. 15.—Goldsmiths have won their protracted battle for free trading in gold, according to Chinese reports from Nanking.

A responsible official of the Ministry of Finance was quoted as declaring that gold dealers would be allowed to resume business but that they would be required to abide by the following rules:

1. Gold bars cannot be used for sale.
2. Gold ornament prices shall be controlled by the Social Affairs Bureau of the local governments.
3. No gold bars will be supplied by the Central Bank.—Reuter.

## PRINCESS AND DUKE IN LONDON

London, Dec. 14.—Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh stepped off the crack Aberdeen express today as sedately as any old married couple and drove off to Buckingham Palace.

On Monday, the Duke—still on the active list as a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy—reported for duty in the Admiralty Operations Division.

While he is all set to earn his £120 a week as a naval Lieutenant, including a marriage allowance of £47.6s. Parliament has a problem whether he should have a private £10,000 a year as a Royal Duke and husband of the heiress presumptive to the throne.

A majority of an all-party Parliamentary committee proposed the amount, but five of the nine Labour members of the committee insisted that he should have only half that much and that the Princess should get only £25,000 instead of the £40,000 which the committee majority favoured.

### Left Wing Opinion

Two left wing newspapers debated the issue today.

Reynolds News asserted that the larger amount "is too much" and said "in the best interests of the throne and the people, Parliament should revise" it.

"In Britain today a style of living that calls for a joint income of £50,000 is altogether too elaborate," the paper said.

The Sunday Pictorial, however, said that the Cabinet "will unquestionably accept the higher amount."

The Pictorial leaned towards approval of the £50,000 a year, saying that it amounted to 48,000,000 farthings—"a farthing a head if every person in this country contributed."—Associated Press.

## Hongkong Boom Said Waning

Shanghai, Dec. 15.—The morning newspaper, China Press, in an editorial today, predicted that the "postwar boom" in Hongkong is waning with harder times ahead. It said that "business has been slowly declining—although certainly not on the scale seen in Shanghai over the past year—and sterner import regulations are coming into force."

The editorial asserted that prosperity in Hongkong depends on the prosperity of China, and for that reason "the Hongkong Government recently has shown a growing spirit of co-operation with the Chinese Government, negotiating financial matters and taking steps to fight the smuggling of goods from the colony to the mainland."

"The Hongkong Government realises that a total collapse of China's economy would have disastrous results in Hongkong no less than in Shanghai, Canton and other cities in China," it said.

The editorial concluded that there is every reason to hope for closer Hongkong-China relations in the economic field.—United Press.

### CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

#### Answers

1. A writer of obituaries.
2. To bacco Road.
3. Crumwell.
4. Panama.
5. An elephant driver.
6. White corpuscles.

Lebanese frontier forces have been told to "shoot at sight" anyone approaching the Lebanese frontier from the Palestine side, following a number of border incidents, the Palestine police reported tonight.

Twelve Jews were killed and 10 were wounded in a clash with infantrymen of King Abdullah's Arab Legion at Ben Shemen, east of Lydda, today.

The Arab Legion of Transjordan, though chiefly officered by Arabs, is commanded by an Englishman, Brigadier J. B. Glubb Pasha. Some of the Legion's regiments have been on police duty in Palestine under the General Officer Commanding, the Palestine.

The convoy carrying supplies from the Jewish township of Petah Tikvah to the agricultural centre at Ben Shemen reported that they were fired at by Arab "brigands," losing 12 killed and 13 wounded.

The convoy was attacked twice earlier, but succeeded both times in breaking through Jewish sources at Tel Aviv.

### Police Arsenal Raided

An official army source here said that Arab Legion infantrymen opened fire on a lorry carrying Jews after they had been attacked by firearms and grenades from the convoy.

There is a large Arab Legion camp at Ben Shemen. A police officer, after fighting a 30-minute gun battle with British Guards officers, was wounded, escaped with 320 rifles, Bren guns, Sten guns and about 60,000 rounds of ammunition at the all-Arab town of Ramleh, near Lydda, on Saturday night.

The Arabs, it was officially reported today, raided a super-market police depot in Ramleh and apparently tried to rush a road block manned by the Guardsmen in the centre of the town. They were met with a hail of bullets.

The attack came at the end of a day in which the Arabs lost 20 killed—the highest Arab death roll for one day since the rioting against the Jews.

## Salvation Army Leader Dead

New York, Dec. 14.—General Edward J. Higgins, third international leader of the Salvation Army, died at his home in New Jersey today.

General Higgins was elected General of the Salvation Army in 1929, and served in that capacity until the election of General Evangeline Booth in 1934.

Higgins, one of the Salvation Army's outstanding personalities, was the first man outside the Booth family to lead the organisation. He joined the movement when a lad of 18 and spent nine of his 47 years of service in the United States. He was looking forward to retiring in Florida in 1939, when he was elevated from Chief of Staff to succeed the deceased General Bramwell Booth.

Born at Highbury, Somerset, in 1864, General Higgins was married Catherine Price in 1897. They had four sons and three daughters, and four of them became officers in the organisation.—Associated Press.

## MURDERED OWN GENERAL

Shanghai, Dec. 15.—Two officers of the Chinese Fifth Army, Chang Chai-shing and Tsai Tsung-fu, were executed by a firing squad in Chungking yesterday after a military court had found them guilty of murdering General Chai Hsueh-chi, Deputy Commander of the 35th Division of the First Army, on March 9, 1945, at the Rangoon prison camp during the Japanese occupation.

It was alleged during the trial that Tsai was discovered by General Chai acting as an informer to the Japanese, and that Chang, the other accused, was given \$50,000 to carry out the murder.

Chang and Tsai were arrested after the war by the Chinese Government authorities in Yunnan.—Reuter.

### OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than ordinary mail. It must close before 5 p.m. on previous day.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15  
Closing Times by Air  
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Kanton, Swatow, Ningbo, Hangchow, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, etc. 3.30 p.m.  
Closing Times by Sea & Train  
Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Kanton, Swatow, Ningbo, Hangchow, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, etc. 3.30 p.m.  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16  
Closing Times by Air  
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Kanton, Swatow, Ningbo, Hangchow, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, etc. 3.30 p.m.  
Closing Times by Sea & Train  
Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Kanton, Swatow, Ningbo, Hangchow, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, etc. 3.30 p.m.

the United Nations' decision to partition Palestine began a fortnight ago.

Seven members of the British security forces, five Palestinian police and one Armenian have been killed since the disturbances began.

An unofficial count of Arab and Jewish sources puts the death toll at more than 220.

Jewish troops firing automatic weapons and hurling hand-grenades, tonight killed nine Arabs in an attack on the village of Al Yahudia, north of Lydda airport, Arab sources in Jerusalem told Reuter tonight.—Reuter.

Cairo Mass Meeting  
Cairo, Dec. 14.—One hundred thousand shouting, fist-clenching Arab demonstrators held a mass meeting here today and cheered wildly as their leaders pledged to fight until Palestine has been united into an independent Arab state.

A seething mob of Egyptians, plus Moslems from several Arab states and from Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Turkey and Afghanistan, marched through Cairo from Al Azhar University to the continental Savoy Hotel terrace to demonstrate against partition of the Holy Land and in support of the Palestine Arabs.

Coptic priests marched beside Moslems in the parade, which at one time extended nearly two miles.

The crowd received wildly the promise of the Lebanese Premier, Riad el Solh, that the Arabs would arm, equip and man for battle with the Jews until Palestine was liberated.

El Solh declared: "In the name of all Arabs, I pledge before you that we will not rest until Palestine is one indivisible Arab independent state. We shall continue to supply Palestine with all our arms, equipment and men until the very end."

### High Pitch

The mass meeting, held with government sanction, reached a high pitch when Ismael el Azhari, head of the Sudanese delegation in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute, asserted that Arabs were on the warpath not only in Palestine but in the north, east, south and west.

He said: "Today we are all Palestinians. Tomorrow, Sudanese, and after to-morrow North Africans."

Abdullah Lamouni Pasha, chief-tan of the Arab tribes in Egypt, did not make a speech. He punctuated remarks of other speakers by firing several revolver shots into the air. He shouted that that was what should do. Except for shouting and mass singing of war songs, order was maintained. The meeting was well organised. Singing to the accompaniment of bands drew applause from women watching the parade from windows and balconies.—United Press.

### Emir Feisal's Promise

Cairo, Dec. 14.—After attending mid-day prayers at the El Azhar Mosque, between 60,000 and 100,000 demonstrators marched to the Continental Hotel to hear addresses from the Arab Premier, Emir Feisal, the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister and the Lebanese and Syrian Premiers, who were greeted enthusiastically when they appeared to address the crowd.

Mahmud Nokrashi Pasha, Haj Amin el Hussein of the Mufti of Jerusalem, and Inayatullah Khan, Premier of the Transjordan, were notable absentees. Emir Feisal, who promised Saudi Arabian money to "save Palestine," was interrupted by shouts of "no petrol for America" from the crowd.

After two hours, when the demonstrators were collapsing at the rate of one a minute, the crowd left the square to march past Abdi Palace. It then dispersed.—Reuter.

### GEN. NURI'S REPORT

Cairo, Dec. 14.—General Nuri Es Said Pasha, President of the Iraq Senate, attended last night's Arab League Council meeting here.

After the meeting the Arab League's general secretary, Azzam Pasha, said: "We have heard General Nuri's report. We are all agreed. The Zionist State will not live as long as we live."

No communiqué was issued, and the Council is to meet again tomorrow evening.—Reuter.

### COALITION FOR ITALY

London, Dec. 14.—Signor Alcide de Gasperi, the Italian Prime Minister, today visited President Enrico de Nicola to inform him that his talks on the broadening of the basis of his Government had been successful, Swiss Radio reported tonight.

The Parliamentary Group of dissident Italian Socialist Party nominated M. Giuseppe Saragat as Deputy Premier and M. Roberto Tremelloni as Minister of Industry today.

The Socialist Party and the Republican Party will enter the Coalition Government and will each receive a Vice-Premiership.

The Italian Premier will submit the names of the new Government to the President and the Italian Republic tomorrow and will give a statement to the Italian Parliament on the Cabinet reshuffle.

The negotiations have coincided with the general strike in Rome, which ended at midnight on Friday.—Reuter.



"Well, if you feel there's a mouse in the room, just feel there's a cat, too, and let me go to sleep!"

## Party Leaders Summoned To White House Parley

Washington, Dec. 14.—Confident that the emergency relief bill for aid to France, Italy, Austria and China will be in effect within a few days, President Truman and members of Congress will start work on the Marshall long-range European recovery plan.

## NEW CHINESE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE

Shanghai, Dec. 15.—Communist efforts at opening a new front to relieve Central China command pressure on Gen. Liu Po-cheng's troops on the Honan-Hupeh border today developed into heavy fighting on the outer defence perimeter of Kaifeng, one of the oldest and most important Honan cities along the Lunghai railway, according to Chinese reports.

Kaifeng is 180 miles north of Luilia, where the Nationalists recently claimed to have wiped out 15,000 Communists.

The reports said that the Communists under Gen. Chen Yi launched a series of attacks in the Kaifeng area in an effort to draw the Nationalist forces from the southern part of the province and help Liu Po-cheng's battered troops to escape through the government cordon around Tapheshan mountain base.

Chinese reports from Kaifeng said the government troops strengthened their positions in Kaifeng with road blocks and pill boxes built inside the ancient city. Martial law with a curfew from 9 p.m. to dawn is enforced, the reports said. Commodity prices have soared, although the people are generally calm.

Chinese reports from Hankow said the Nationalists are not slowing up their offensive on Tapheshan base, their fighting in still ranging in many points around the mountain slopes. However, no details of the fighting were announced.

### Railway Objective

The Communist forces probably will swing eastward again to disrupt the newly-opened Tsinan-Pukow section of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, it is believed.

Chen Yi's armies, now massing to help Liu's armies in Tapheshan mountain region, are expected to fade away, if the government goes after them, possibly to try to link up other remnants of Chen Yi's forces active in North Kiangsu Province to disrupt railways.

Recently the reopened second line—which the government started during summer 1946 by clearing the Communists from Kiangsu—was believed to be practically impossible to operate as it was virtually exterminated all the Red pockets along the 400-mile length and it takes a great amount of troops to guard it effectively.

### Most Likely Action

Military observers said that the most likely action would be concerted attacks on the north-south railway as soon as the time is ripe, coinciding with renewed Communist activities across the Yangtze River carrying out the Communist policy of preventing the government from shipping textiles and foodstuffs from the rich basin.

They pointed out that Liu Po-cheng's greatest threat is to the Yangtze waterway and the east-west Lunghai line while most of the Red activities north of Tientsin and Manchuria is apparently designed to block these recently reopened lines.—United Press.

## Wealthy To Pay Is Nanking Plan

Shanghai, Dec. 15.—A plan to make China's wealthy contribute part of their wealth for national reconstruction has been worked out and only awaits final approval by the State Council, according to Chinese press reports from Nanking quoting a spokesman of the Executive Yuan.

The plan was drafted by the Ministry of Finance and was approved by the National Economic Council.—Reuter.

A White House conference of Republican and Democratic leaders has been scheduled before the House and Senate convene for the final vote on the compromise US\$597,000,000 stop-gap aid bill. Both Houses are expected to approve the bill by big majorities, and it could reach the President's desk by nightfall.

There seems little doubt that Mr. Truman would sign it almost immediately, since the Administration has stressed that the fuel and food relief it provides is urgently needed abroad.

It is final form, approved by the joint Senate-House conference committee yesterday, the measure authorises the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance US\$150,000,000 at once to keep relief pipelines filled until Congress formally appropriates a larger sum.

### Follows Senate Plan

The final bill closely resembles the plan originally requested by the Administration and passed by the Senate, except that it contains the House provision including China among the countries to be helped. The Senate President, Arthur Vandenberg, feared that House Republicans might run into a "hell of a fight" with representatives who had voted to earmark US\$500,000,000 for China and to reduce aid to the three European countries to a maximum of US\$350,000,000.

However, Representative Sam Rayburn, House minority leader, said he was confident there would be no serious floor opposition. He told the United Press: "It will be passed by a large majority—two or three to one."

Opponents of the bill, however, will still have cause to fight for trimming the amount of aid when appropriation comes up. That may be as early as Tuesday.

### Truman Message

The White House conference will mark the first time President Truman has met with Congressional leaders since early last month, when he announced his intention of calling Congress back into emergency session to act on foreign aid and high prices. Although the White House officially stuck to its terse announcement that the meeting was called "to discuss foreign aid," it was persistently reported that President Truman would outline the lengthy message he planned to send Congress urging approval of the Marshall Plan.

The President will go into the conference encouraged by the fact that the stop-gap relief programme emerged from the Congressional mill after almost a month of heated debate in substantially the form he requested.

The bill authorises the spending of up to US\$597,000,000 to ship food, petroleum, seeds, insecticides, fertilisers and medical equipment to France, Italy, Austria and China between now and next March 31.

### China Allotment

The State Department has indicated that it plans to earmark US\$328,000,000 for France, US\$227,000,000 for Italy and US\$42,000,000 for Austria. The figures were drawn up before China was added to the list, and any funds diverted to the Chiang Kai-shek government would have to be subtracted from the European countries.

Senator Vandenberg said the Senate conferees consented to leave China on the list to avoid any appearance of "slamming the door" on help to that far Eastern country. He added, however, that the Senate planned to take care of China in a separate bill later. He also indicated that any funds diverted from European countries to China under the present bill could be "repaid" out of any such future programme.—United Press.

## St Louis Chinese Leader Dies

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14.—Joe Lin, 60, National President of On Leong, Chinese merchant and labour association, died on Saturday night. He underwent an operation for a tumour six weeks ago. He was known as the "Mayor of St. Louis Chinatown."—Associated Press.

## Clamour For Return To Secret Diplomacy

London, Dec. 14.—Advocates of secret diplomacy are beginning to clamour for the end of the current goldfish bowl performance of the Council of Foreign Ministers and a return to the smoke-filled—but private—room technique in which world politicians can state their demands without worrying about how they will look in tomorrow's papers.

The Council has developed in six sessions from the world's most secretive to the world's most publicised body. If the reporters sat around the table with the Four Ministers their dispatches might reach the public faster but would be no more complete.

Within an hour of the close of each day's session, representatives of each Big Four nation hold open house to the world's press and give complete accounts of what has transpired. Reporters even receive the same documents which the Ministers work from, and follow their progress—or lack of it—word by word and sentence by sentence.

Two years ago, when the Ministers first met in Lancaster House, there were no such facilities. All delegation members were sworn to secrecy and any information that leaked out during the conference did so in violation of that oath.

The former Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, was responsible for the elimination of the secrecy rule. Dissatisfied with results of the first London meeting, he adopted the practice of making news available to American correspondents at the Council's second session in Paris.

### Others Follow Suit

Other powers followed suit, each providing information to its own press. Gradually, the Western powers began to open their news conferences to nationals of other countries. During the current session, the Soviets, after first protesting that the British accounts were unfair to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, have adopted the same policy.

The net result is that four separate accounts of the day's proceedings start funneling into London news bureaus about seven o'clock each evening. So far, the accounts have not differed materially, but reporters and editors dread the day when they do.

Coverage of the Council is complicated by the fact that various briefings occur at widely separated locations.

The Soviet briefing is given in an "extension" of the Soviet Embassy, about four miles from Fleet Street, the newspaper heart of London. About 15 correspondents regularly attend this briefing, which is given by Vladimir Pavlov, who served as interpreter to Stalin at the Big Three meetings.

### Super-brief Summaries

Pavlov strides to the desk at the front of the bare chamber each evening at the stroke of seven, accompanied by one Soviet official. Correspondents sit in 10 rows of theatre seats facing him. Behind him there is a red curtain, and on the walls are portraits of Lenin and Stalin.

Pavlov meticulously relays every thought voiced by Mr. Molotov, but is inclined to give only super-brief summaries of the other Ministers. Secretary of State George Marshall's recent statement charging Russia with taking reparations from Eastern Germany at the rate of US\$500,000,000, which he disposed of with one sentence.

He is prompted often—in Russian—by the accompanying official, reportedly a political commissar. Reporters seldom ask questions since he refuses to give a direct reply, and if non-Communist paper representatives persist in an attempt to pin him down on Soviet policy issues, they are sometimes differed with by Communist reporters present.

### British Conference

The British briefing draws the biggest attendance—up to 200 reporters. It is held in the lounge of the once fashionable Carlton Hotel in Pall Mall, especially taken over for the purpose. There is a bar and snack grill for the convenience of reporters—a welcome feature not yet copied by the other powers.

The British Foreign Office news department and is the most complete of the four. Briefers are under strict instructions to be completely impartial and they interpret these instructions as requiring that they report practically every word uttered at the conference table.

The French briefing is the most exciting. The Quai d'Orsay press chief, Jean Oury, is given to interpretation of the motives of the Ministers, and in his frequent clashes with the French Communist reporters, who insist he is unfair to Russia.

### On "Eisenhower Platz"

M. Oury's briefing takes place in a panelled conference room of the French Embassy, in which the only decoration is a large wartime photograph of General de Gaulle. Between 30 and 40 people attend regularly, including a number of American and British reporters. M. Oury speaks in French.

### TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

6. Studio: Hospital Request Half Hour. Presented by Elsie Holmes Brown; 6.30. Studio: Rudy Dix and His Orchestra; 7. London Relay: World and Home News; 7.15. Studio: Like What I Like; 7.30. Studio: "Talk on Fashion" by Jane Richards; 7.50. Piano and Violin Recital. Alexander Brailowsky & Joseph Sigel; 8.15. Mooda Brailowsky; 8.30. B.B.C. Transcription Service; 8.45. On the Mountains; 9.10. Weather Report; 9.15. Studio: A Talk by the Rev. Father A. P. Ryan; 9.27. "Great Corn"; 9.30. Studio: The Life and Death of David Livingstone; 9.45. Studio: The Life and Death of David Livingstone; 9.50. Studio: The Life and Death of David Livingstone; 9.55. Studio: The Life and Death of David Livingstone; 10. Studio: The Life and Death of David Livingstone; 10.05. Studio: The Life and Death of David Livingstone; 10.10. Studio: The Life and Death of David Livingstone; 10.15. Studio: The Life and Death of David Livingstone; 10.20. Studio: The Life and Death of David Livingstone; 10.25. 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